

Newport

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.



Mercury.

Volume XCL.

Poetry.

The following lines were written by Tecumseh pronounced Tak um o say the oldest son of the distinguished Ojibway Chief, Maung Wudans, who with his family last week illustrated the manners and customs of the Aborigines of our country. It gives evidence of a highly poetic turn of mind.

THE SPIRITUAL RAILWAY.

The line to Heaven by Christ was made: With heavenly truth the rails are laid.

From earth to Heaven the line extends,

To life eternal when it ends.

Repentance is the station then,

Where passengers are taken in:

No fee for them is there to pay:

For Jesus is himself the way.

Bible then as engineer,

It points the way to Heaven so clear.

Through tunnels dark and dreary here,

It does the way to glory steer.

God's love the fire; His truth the steam,

Which drives the engine and the train

All you who would to glory ride

Must come to Christ—him abide.

In first and second and third class,

Repentance faith and holiness,

You must the way to glory gain,

Or you with Christ can never reign.

Come, then you sinners now's the time:

At any place upon the line;

If you repeat and turn from sin,

The train will stop and take you in.

THE PAST.

Off at the hour when evening throws

Its gathering shades o'er vale and hill,

While half the scene in twilight glows,

And half in sunlight glories still.

The thought of all that we have been,

And hoped and feared along life's way

Remembrances of joy and pain.

Come mingle with the close of day.

The distant scene of youth's bright dream,

The smiling green, the lusty tree,

The murmuring of the grass-fringed stream,

And bounding of the torrent free,

The friend whose tender voice no more

Shall sweetly thrill the listening ear,

The glow that love's first vision wore,

And disappointed pang are here.

But soft o'er each reviving scene

The chastening hues of Memory spread

And smiling each dark thought before,

Hope softens every tear we shed.

O thus when death's long night comes on,

And its dark shadows round me lie,

And parting beams from memory's sun,

Bend softly in my evening sky.

AGRICULTURE.

TO MAKE YOUNG PEAR TREES BEAR.—Was afflicted by the sight of my garden four or five years, of the most luxuriant and thrifty young pear trees which would bear, but all their strength ran to wood. Vexed at this, I resolved to try the effect of bending down the branches so as to check the flow of sap, and cause them form fruit buds instead of wood buds.—Accordingly, the first week of December, 1847, I filled my pockets with stout twine; drove down some small pegs into the ground underneath my trees, which had reached low, so as to make dwarfish buds; then tied a string to the end of every shoot, and gradually bringing down as to make a considerable bend or bow, fastened it in that position either by tying the other end of the string to the peg, to another branch or a part of the trunk. According to my expectation, the tree at year changed its habit of growth, and an abundance of fruit buds. Since then, I have had plentiful crops of fruit without trouble—take good care not to let my branches go on the upright system.

Horticulture.

TAMING HEIFERS.—Many Farmers deal harshly with their cattle. Cows give more milk by coaxing than by whipping or scolding. By easy and gentle means one can as well have a creature follow you, by harshness make it stand in fear.

regard to the taming of young heifers, that they will stand quietly and gently milked—in the first place, never teach her to be afraid of you, but rather seek to gain her friendship. Before the calving of heifers they should be frequently handled, so can be made to become very gentle, so can be learnt to hoist and you may rub her bags; this accomplished, before their spring, it is but a trifling afterwards to milk them. Heifers that are coming in the spring should be worked upon this winter, sometimes with a card lightly and often scratched with the hand. They are always ready at such times to receive a mouthful something to eat that will suit their taste.

of course, will make them take a little extra notice of you.

EFFECT OR HOBS ON SOUL.—Mr. G. kept hogs in a field of nine acres during the winter, for three years. It was in corn year, and no other manure was added.

The effect was visible in the appearance of each succeeding crop, and the year the increase yield was about a third.

INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH are the most noble citizens. They are the most inde-

pendent, the most virtuous, and they are to their country and wedded to its lib-

erty and interest, by the most lasting

jefferson.

A hog, two years old, was recently

at Cheshire which measured 9 feet in

length from the nose to the root of the tail;

weighed dressed, 1140 lbs.

SERENATED TALES.

From Gleason's Pictorial.

THE EMERALD RING:

BY MISS SARAH M. HOWE.

CHAPTER I.

through the agency of the emerald ring!

CHAPTER II.

A YEAR had passed, and again it was New Year's eve. But never had a wilder storm howled around the coast of France than was now raging. Not one star gleamed out from the heavily shading clouds, but all was one mass of thick impenetrable darkness, save when the brilliant lightning flashed gleamingly out, lighting up the sublimely fearful scene with a more than noonday brilliancy. The hissing waves dashed and foamed against the craggy rocks of the shore of the peninsula upon which stood the town of Cherbourg, with a wildness almost fearful.

Sheltered by a huge overhanging rock, upon the point where the waves broke the fiercest, was a dark crouching figure, which at first sight, would have been taken for a portion of the rock, but which was, in reality, a young man. As occasionally the lightning gleamed over the dark foaming ocean, he would start up and gaze far over the raging mass of waters; then, as if disappointed, sink back again, and bury his face in his hands.

"O, Evelyn, Evelyn!" he murmured, half aloud, "can it be that I have bid thee farewell forever. Last New Year's eve, with the light of hope in thine eyes, thou didst say that we should meet again ere now! I was then without a fortune or a name, and with no friends save thee.—

"Alfred Lesson and Evelyn Lessington.—Though we cannot attempt to describe their meeting, we will listen to a conversation which took place between them a few hours afterwards.

"Evelyn," said the young man, as he sat holding the hand of the rescued lady, "where did you obtain that emerald ring you gave me when we parted at Newport, on New Year's eve, now a year since?"

"A foreigner gave it to me some time before, and as it was of peculiar construction, I presented it to you."

"Evelyn, that ring has been the means of bringing me a name and fortune!"

"Impossible, Alfred!"

"It is no less true, dearest. I will tell you all in the briefest possible manner.—I was one day walking in the Champs Elysées with an elderly gentleman, when my companion suddenly discovered that emerald ring, which I wore upon one of my fingers. He said it was the signet ring of

"It is indeed one of the highest born nobles in France. And for three months, I have been the lion of Paris, and there examined several papers, and asked me many questions, to all of which I answered promptly. He then heartily grasped my hand, and said: "There is no doubt, my dear young friend, that you are the true Duke d'Estress, the only child of the late proprietor of this mansion, and the sole heir to all his immense estates, and that ring which you wear is the signet-ring of your family!" A few days after, I found that they had learned all my former history, and that I was indeed one of the highest born nobles in France. And for three months, I have been the lion of Paris, and known by my true name and title—Duke Louis d'Estress!"

As he spoke these last words, he turned in the direction of the ocean, and endeavored to pierce the thick darkness with his straining eyes, at the same time listening attentively. Again, over the dark waves, came that faint, yet heart-thrilling sound, heard above the wild roar of the tempest.—

"It was the firing of a gun for help from some ill-fated vessel, which was nearing the all-devouring breakers. Suddenly a flash of lightning gleamed over the scene, and disclosed to the astonished eyes of the young man a large but dismantled and helpless vessel. As he well knew the rocky path to the beach, it was but the work of a moment to descend it, even in that thick darkness. The sound of the gun again came over the waters, but this time nearer and clearer than before. The ship was rapidly approaching the breakers.

"This change in your fortune makes me happy for your sake. And had it not been for the sickness and death of my father, which so long detained me, I should have known it long ago. But you will not now weep humble Evelyn Lessington."

A look of unutterable love was his only reply.

A few evenings after, the noble mansion of the duke was brilliantly illuminated, and in the presence of a noble and highborn assembly, the happy Duke d'Estress led to the altar the beautiful Evelyn Lessington as his bride.

Never will either the duke or his duchess forget the thrilling scene of the *Midnight Wreck*, or consider, as a mere trifling ornament, the *Emerald Ring*.

ECONOMICAL USE OF NUTMEGS.—If a person begins to grate a nutmeg at the stalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas the same nutmeg, grated at the other end, would have proved sound and solid to the last. This circumstance may thus be accounted for: The centre of a nutmeg consists of a number of fibres, issuing from the stalk and its continuation through the centre of the fruit, the other ends of which fibres though closely surrounded and pressed by the fruit, do not adhere to it. When the stalk is grated away, those fibres, having lost their hold, gradually drop out in succession, and the hollow continues through the whole nut.

By beginning at the contrary end, the fibres above-mentioned, are grated off at their core end, with the surrounding fruit, and do not drop out and cause a hole.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.—To make transparent pudding; take 8 eggs, 8 oz. of butter, 8 oz. of sugar, 1 nutmeg. Beat up the eggs, put them into a stew-pot with the sugar and butter, nutmeg to taste, set it on a stove or fire of coals, stirring it constantly until it thickens, then pour it into a basin to cool. Set a rich paste round the edge of your dish, pour in your pudding, and bake it in a moderate oven.

"I will keep it as a priceless treasure.—We shall meet next on the soil of sunny France."

"I must leave thee, for my father will discover us. Farewell, dearest Alfred!"

"Farewell, my own Evelyn!" murmured the young and noble lover, as he pressed a parting kiss upon the Parian-white brow of the beautiful and trusting Evelyn Lessington. The next moment she was gone, and joining her father, she left the brilliant hall.

For several moments, after she had departed, Alfred Lesson stood wrapped in thought. He felt that he should again meet his adored Evelyn, and perhaps

the rosy gleam of morn had just begun to light up the east. As he arose and gazed around him, a sight met his eyes that sickened his very soul. All around lay bodies

the results of that midnight wreck. He approached the nearest body, which was that of a female, and drew aside the veil of dark, damp hair from the features. But why did he thus start back, and gaze with such a strange expression upon that pale and lifeless countenance?

RECIPE FOR SAUSAGES.—To 30 lbs. of meat add 10 oz. of fine salt, 3 oz. of sage, 2 oz. of good black pepper, and mix them well together. The sage should be well rubbed between the hands, or through a sieve, before using. After the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated, apply them to all parts of the meat, before chopping.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The First falsehood.

Never shall I forget the first falsehood told by my only son. The wealth of our first parental affection was lavished on that boy; and how great was my grief when I found that the purity and innocence of childhood had departed, and he had told his *first untruth*! Then I considered an epoch in his life; and laying all work aside, I took the child upon my knee, while he slept, and said to him, "I have nothing to do with you, but to enter him for the race." He said nothing about it to any one but he rode him around the track a number of times, on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable; so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of this race, Hays came upon the ground "on horseback"—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had a dried ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bulls rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of notice; insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of "cussin' dissin'," the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run; and was entered accordingly.

On the second night after this occurrence, as I leaned over my child and talked to him before he slept, I said, "My precious child, have you asked God to forgive me for the falsehood you told yesterday?"

He answered, "Yes, mamma; I forgot it when I said my prayers, but I asked him after I was in bed." Anxious to know what the child's feelings were, I asked him what he had said. Putting his little arms around my neck, and drawing my face close down to his, he whispered, "I said please, Goodman, forgive me for that story I told yesterday." Then I asked, "And so you think he has forgiven you?" He readily answered, "Yes, mamma, I feel as if he has." My tears of sorrow were turned into tears of joy. My child had sinned and been forgiven. He had offered his first voluntary prayer, and he *felt* that it was accepted. Some time after, while at play, I noticed that he was inadvertently about to misrepresent something, but instantly checking himself, he remained silent for a long time; and I saw that my lesson was remembered; the seed had "taken root, for it was sown upon good ground."

Magnetic Masks.

Among the various useful purposes to which magnetism has been applied, the following is not the least serviceable or singular. In needle factories, the workmen who point the needles, are constantly exposed to excessively minute particles of steel, which fly from the grindstone, and mix, though imperceptible to the eye, as the finest dust in the air, and are imbibed with the breath. The effect is scarcely noticed on a short exposure, but being constantly repeated every day, it produces a constitutional irritation, dependent on the tonic properties of the steel, which is sure to terminate in pulmonary consumption.

Persons employed in this business, used scarcely ever to attain the age of forty years. In vain was it attempted to purify the air before its entry into the lungs by gauze or linen guards; but the dust was too fine and penetrating to be obstructed by such coarse expedients. At length some ingenious person thought of that wonderful power which every child who has reached for its mother's needle with a magnet, is acquainted with. Masks of magnetized steel wire are now constructed and adapted to the faces of the workman. By these, the air is not merely strained, but searched, in its passage through them, and each obnoxious atom arrested and removed.

Means of Salvation.

The Lord, throughout the whole economy of His providence, both in things spiritual and natural, accomplishes nothing but by means. From the blade of grass to the highest state of angelic perfection, everything is effected by the employment of means divinely appointed for the purpose.

And as the salvation of man is the greatest of all ends contemplated by the divine love of our Heavenly Father, so the most sacred and important of all means have been divinely appointed for the accomplishment of that end. These means are, in a general sense, the revelation of the Holy Word, the work of redemption, and the divine ordinances, Baptism and the Holy Supper; and all of which are of very great use in promoting the regeneration of man, and bringing him into conjunction with the Lord. These means of salvation having been appointed by the Lord, and plainly revealed in His Word, no one who intentionally disregards them can have any true hope of being delivered from evil and prepared for heaven.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamers DANIEL WEBSTER and EL DORADO have arrived at New York, bringing California advices to the 16th December, eleven days later than previously received. They bring a large number of passengers, and \$1,942,907 on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The U. S. steamer SARANAC, Commodore Parker, arrived at San Juan, Jan. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., which event created great excitement among the inhabitants.

The principal topic of interest in the Daniel Webster's news has reference to the Indian disturbances at San Diego, of which we have had previous advices.

The advices from San Diego were to the 10th of December, and from the city of Los Angeles to the 30th of November.—In the vicinity of the latter, city fourteen whites had been murdered by the Indians, and there was a very general excitement arising from an apprehension of a general Indian insurrection.

If the Indians of the rivers Gila and Colorado should destroy the United States troops and fortresses they would probably form a junction with the Agua Calientes and Cabullos Indians. If this junction should be effected, it would present an Indian force of four or five thousand warriors. It would strain the energies of this country to the utmost tension to resist so formidable a combination, if it could be resisted at all.

The Telegraph line of stages run from Sacramento to Nevada, a distance of eighty miles, in less than eleven hours.

794 loaded wagons, averaging over 3000 pounds each, and drawn by over 2000 horses, mules and oxen, passed east by Plump Valley House, Nevada, in one week.

Murders still occur in the neighborhoods of the mines. Detection of the murderers is often difficult, and there is an evident and probably unfair disposition to charge every crime of this nature upon the Indians.

A severe tornado has passed over the district bordering on the North Fork of Feather River, destroying many ranchos, and killing several mules.

A new and rich quartz vein had been discovered at Salmon Falls. It extended Southeast and Northwest, crossing the river.

The Sacramento Union says that the diggings at Coon Hollow, about a mile South of Placerville, have within a few weeks risen rapidly into importance.—There are now 2600 men engaged in sinking shafts, tunneling, and otherwise engaged in various mining pursuits. Iron ore had also been discovered in the neighborhood.

The quartz increases in richness as they sink into it. Several pounds that showed no gold, yielded, on testing, two dollars per pound.

Snow has fallen to the depth of six feet in the country above Downieville.

The surveys for the first link of the great continental railway on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to San Jose, have been entirely completed, and the report of the chief engineer, Wm. J. Lewis, Esq., is soon to be published, with the map and profile of the route.

Mr. E. B. Lundy was convicted on the 3d of December, in the county court of Nevada, of the crime of duelling. The laws of California award imprisonment in the state prison for any term not exceeding five years, or less than one year, for the offence.

The San Joaquin Republican says that fears are entertained of another rising of the Sierra Indians.

There was promise of a very severe winter in the state generally.

INTERESTING FACTS.—In the San Joaquin region saccharine matter, of delicious flavor, appears on different descriptions of trees, and in different forms. On the leaves of the willows which grow upon the banks, it is found in a candied form, on the upper surface, early in the month of July. The Indians gather the sugar, and, at their encampment, enjoy the luxury of chewing the leaves. On the leaves of the white oak, also, there is a clear deposit of honey, which is as transparent and fine as the article is ever seen, but it is of thicker consistency. Here, also, it collects on the upper surface of the foliage until the latter is borne down, when the saccharine matter drops in masses or lumps. Its flavor is exceedingly pleasant.

On the ascent of the Sierra Nevada there is a species of pine much resembling the White pine of the Atlantic states, except that the leaves turn down. This tree grows to an enormous height and size—270 feet in height and 30 feet in diameter at the base, and sometimes the trunk runs up 180 feet almost without a limb or crook. The resinous matter which exudes from the bark has a rich saccharine flavor. The Indians eat it in large quantities.

The California Courier gives the following account of an Indian's idea concerning the utility of India Rubber Pillows:

Mr. Russell relates that while traveling among the Indians, he carried with him an India rubber pillow, which, at night, he inflated. One evening he took it out of his pocket and showed it to a chief, who asked him its use. He told him it was a pillow. "No good," said the Indian; "log of wood much better." Why? asked Mr. R. "Because it flat," replied the chief. Mr. Russell then inflated it, and it was handed around to all the family, who, in turns, let out the air, and again inflated it. At last the chief took it; "it is good," said he, "very, very good." Why? asked Mr. Russell. "Because, by and bye, you will be an old man, and will have but a little breath in you, and then you can get some out of this bag."

THOOS FOR CALIFORNIA.—About 500 men will leave, us today for San Diego and Benicia, California, in the steamer Falcon. We understand that Brevet Major G. W. Patten, Capt. Day of the 2d Infantry, Lieut. Mason of the 3d Artillery, and several other officers of different corps, will accompany the expedition.

N. Y. Jour. Com 13th.

THERE APPEARS to be great activity in the navy department. Vessels have been ordered to prepare for sea, and supplies and munitions of war are being collected. It is intimated that, among other things, the Mediterranean squadron is to be strengthened by the addition of two or three men of war.

An ingenious Yankee has invented what he calls the "office-workers' suspenders." He says they cross three different ways, and change sides just as easy. Now is a capital time to introduce them, it being so near the end of the year.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9.

SENATE.—After some unimportant business the private calendar was taken up.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from J. F. Crampton, of the British Legation returning thanks for the important donation made by the Congress of the United States, and by the Legislature of Vermont and N. York, in aid of the Library of the Canadian Parliament; ordered printed.

A number of Private bills were then passed and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House, this morning, went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

When the Committee rose, thirteen private bills were passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President, enclosing a report from the State Department, in answer to the resolution of the 15th ult., giving information relative to Utah.

Mr. Polk moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories. Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—A petition was presented by Mr. Stockton against flogging in the navy. A memorial was presented by Mr. Seward, signed by five hundred citizens of New York, directing the attention of congress to the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary. Referred.

The private bills passed by the house on Friday were referred.

Mr. Seward reported adverse to the memorial relative to certain transactions with Japan, and asked a discharge from further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the resolution for printing the census returns. Agreed to. After some brief explanation, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bill defraying the expenses of the fire was taken up, and the amendment of the Senate agreed to.

Resolution to enquire into the strength of the foundation and wings of the capitol was passed.

Resolution as to the propriety of granting bounty lands to the soldiers engaged in the Florida war was taken up, p. and the amendments of Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Fowler were adopted, when the resolution was passed.

Mr. Gorman reported in favor of printing 6000 copies of the coast survey report, which was debated and adopted.

Mr. Allison moved to print 100,000 copies of the census report, as published in the Globe, at a cost of one cent each.—Pending the motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Storrow gave notice of a bill to establish a line of steamers between Jersey City and Ga'lway, Ireland.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Census printing bill. Mr. Bright defended the resolution, replying to Mr. Smith, and a debate followed. Messrs. Hale, Pierce, Bradbury, Butler and Boardman participated. Finally, on motion of Mr. Pierce, the subject was postponed to this day three weeks, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Houston reported a bill in support of a military academy.

Mr. Fuller of Maine, reported back, with an amendment, the bill of 1847 and 1848, respecting the carriage of passengers in vessels.

Mr. Dunham, from the Select Committee, reported a substitute to the former bill making land warrants assignable. A debate ensued, pending which the Speaker presented a communication from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, answering the resolution relative to the issuing of British circulars, endeavoring to persuade negroes to emigrate from the United States. The report covers a letter from Abbott Lawrence, stating that Lord Palmerston disclaimed all purpose of meddling with slaves in the United States, and expressing an opinion that the subject of the circular was never acted upon by the Colonial legislature. The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Other unimportant executive communications were received, and the House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Some unimportant business was transacted.

The resolution allowing the committee on post offices a clerk was taken up. The resolution was adopted; yeas 34, nays 7.

The resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of allowing a pension to the widow of Gen. Belknap was adopted.

The resolution allowing clerks to the naval committee and commerce committee was taken up, debated and passed.

After a debate as to what subject should be considered, the Senate took up the memorial on the subject of flogging in the Navy. Mr. Mallory having the floor, commenced a speech in favor of the same, and after some able remarks, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

House.—The report of the select committee on bounty lands was taken up. A debate ensued, but without coming to a conclusion the house resumed the consideration of the estimate of the secretary of the interior, which was pending at yesterday's adjournment. The debate was renewed, after which, the subject was referred to the committee on ways and means, and the report ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—The special order of the day being the memorial for the restoration of flogging in the Navy, it was taken up, and Mr. Mallory resumed his speech.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Mallory's speech, Mr. Hale spoke at some length against the introduction of flogging in the Navy. The subject was then referred to the committee on ways and means, and the report ordered to be printed.

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Mr. Macy presented a petition of some 50 citizens of Newport, for the abolition of the death penalty.

The resolution on the State Library was again called up, and the proposed amendment of Mr. Ballou was withdrawn.

The resolution in its form as it came from the House, was put on its passage, and the vote of the House concurred in.

The resolution in relation to the Registration of the Prometheus difficulty, state that he has received assurances from Lord Granville of his friendly disposition, and that the subject should receive his prompt attention.

House.—Resolutions directing the Governor to draw his order on the General Treasury to pay for 600 maps of the State to be furnished by H. F. Walling, at \$3 apiece, whenever they shall be approved by the Governor, were passed.

The House then passed a bill to fit up a temporary room for the Congressional Library, and then adjourned.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 9.

SENATE.—The judiciary committee presented an act to restrain the printing or circulating shop bills of the similitude of bank bills.

The committee also reported an act in accordance with the resolution of Mr. May, on the election of officers in Grand Committee, which was laid on the table for the present.

The Petition of Job Manchester et al, in relation to shell fisheries, was taken from the files and referred to the Committee on the judiciary.

A resolution in favor of a State Library, and appropriating two hundred dollars annually for the same, was received from the House and referred to the committee on finance.

An act enabling town councils to act as trustees for the purpose of holding burial lots, was received from the House and referred to the committee on finance.

A resolution was presented that no member of the Senate shall be entitled to any pay per diem except for those days when he is actually engaged in the service of the State. Referred to the committee on Finance. The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Porter from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing Town Councils to act as trustees to hold burial lots, and an act in amendment to an act entitled an act to regulate the custody of Insane Paupers, with a recommendation to concur with the House, and they were read and passed.

The resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a law abolishing spirit rations in the Navy, were called up, when a debate ensued.

Mr. Macy called up the petition on the subject of abolition of capital punishment and moved to refer it to the Committee on Education. It was so referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—The bill from the House incorporating the Pawtucket Library Association, was referred to the committee on finance.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Memorial of the City Council of Providence for an act to prohibit building near to the harbor line. An order of notice was passed and referred to the committee on finance.

The House adjourned until Monday.

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SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the vote of the House on the petition of the Gloucester Evangelical Congregational Society for amendment of charter.

A debate arose and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Macy presented a petition from the Unitarian Church of Newport, for amendment of charter. Referred to Committee on Education.

The Governor appointed the Lieut. Governor, Gen. Greene, Mr. Hazard, of West Greenwich, on the committee of invitation on Corporations.

The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—The Committee on Finance reported a resolution in reference to a State Library, recommending a concurrence with the House.

A debate arose and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stead introduced a bill to provide for the weighing of cotton.—Referred.

Petition of Halsey C. Littlefield for leave to file petition against Samuel Dunn, referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The petition of citizens of Woonsocket,

for the incorporation of a small part of the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, to be called Woonsocket, was called for.

This led to a debate of some length, in which Mr. Buffum, of Smithfield, and Mr. F. Brown of Cumberland, took part. The petition was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the vote of the House on the petition of the Gloucester Evangelical Congregational Society for amendment of charter.

The petition of the Unitarian Church of Newport, for amendment of charter was recommended by the committee on education and granted.

deration of Thermistocles. All the products of foreign nations came to her, and every desirable article could be obtained at the Firaus. The early Greeks were not a commercial people, though they exported largely the products of their soil, and this, in a measure, brought them into the carrying trade.

It is not our intention either to enumerate the principal races of antiquity who were possessed with a love of commerce, or to attempt the history of these nations in a short article. Better would it be to give in a series the leading features in the commercial enterprises of each, and from these draw such conclusions as will lead us rightly to understand and appreciate the advantages possessed by a maritime people.

The magnitude of the sums expended by Napoleon, during the twelve years subsequent to his ascent to the consular throne, (1800) on public improvements, such as roads, bridges, fortifications, harbors, public edifices, &c., is thus classified in the expense by M. Montalivet, minister of the interior:

Imperial Palaces,	62,000,000	French.
Fortifications,	144,000,000	"
Maritime harbors,	117,000,000	"
Roads,	277,000,000	"
Bridges,	31,000,000	"
Canaux and drainings,	123,000,000	"
Embellishments of Paris,	102,000,000	"
Public buildings in Provinces,	149,000,000	"
	1,005,000,000	"

Or, in round numbers, the enormous sum of two hundred and one millions of dollars.

When it is considered that an expenditure so vast, on objects so truly imperial, amounting to more than \$16,000,000 a year, took place during a period that required all the energies of the French to contend successfully against unbroken maritime and territorial hostilities, the fact goes far to demonstrate an elevation of mind and possession of energies on the part of Napoleon, which, independent of his wonderful military achievements, place him among the marvels of mankind.

The enormous expenditures of the Emperor, for the internal improvement of France, were beneficial and lasting in result. Yet the adornments of Paris, the great roads over the Alps, and the noble harbors constructed by the genius of Napoleon, are the means by which to estimate the revenues of the Empire; for it must be born in mind, that while these gigantic improvements were in progress, the French armies maintained their countless numbers, by right of conquest, in the different Principalities and Kingdoms of Europe. The wealth of conquered nations replenished the imperial treasury, and the liberality of Napoleon attracted the devotees of Art and Science to a residence where their labors would be appreciated.

The estimated revenue of the French empire, for the year 1812, was 1,030,000,000 francs. The sum actually realized reached 922,000,000 francs, while the expenditures, so far as drawn from the national treasury, did not exceed 980,000,000 francs.

The following comparison between the Royal Flying Artillery and Sherman's Battery, we take from an article in the Boston Courier, prepared by a number of gentlemen lately returned from Canada:

After the parade of the infantry, the detachment of artillery were reviewed, and went through about the same drill as was given by Sherman's Company of Flying Artillery, on Boston common, last summer. The horses attached to the artillery were very frightened, and entirely under the control of their drivers. The harnesses and equipments were very highly finished, and completely show the importance of Royal Artillery presented more pleasing attractions than Sherman's Battery; but in rapidity of movements, dexterity in management of the pieces, and all which partakes of the useful and practical in service, Sherman's Battery far eclipsed the famous English force. The efficiency of Sherman's Flying Artillery in actual service, where promptness and celerity are of much importance, would greatly exceed the best manoeuvres of this celebrated branch of the British service. The difference between the drill of the two companies justifies the above comparison.

The young men of Middlesex are an example to those of Newport, in their zeal for learning and in the spirit in which they seek for mental improvement. They are all agriculturists, and during nine months in the year their time is wholly occupied in their laborious occupation. But as soon as winter sets in there is little on their farms that requires attention, they come together for mutual improvement. They have a Lyceum where they meet for reading of original articles, and selections, and for the discussion of various subjects. They have also engaged several eloquent speakers to address them at fitting seasons, and they spare no pains to fit themselves for a career of usefulness. How much more worthy of esteem are these persevering students than the numbers of young men in our own town, who eschew books, and find pleasure and recreation only in the streets.

Mr. JOHN P. RUGGLES left town on Saturday last, for Panama. Mr. Ruggles, we understand, is sent out by the owners of the George Champlin, to take charge of the ship and send her home, or make such arrangements for disposing of her as may deem expedient. The Geo. Champlin has now been absent nearly eight years. During that time all her catchings, added to a sum equal to her cost and outfit, have been expended in Sidney and other favorite ports of the Captain.

HONORONI, in giving an account of the Desert of Libya, says:—Among the Garamantes are found the Kine that graze backwards; they are obliged to graze in this manner, because they have horns bending forward, on account of which they walk backwards as they graze; not being able to step forward, as their horns would stick in the ground. These Kine are, in no other respect, different from the rest of Kine, except in this and the thickness and closeness of their skin.

We see that STACY has opened an establishment in our neighborhood—the store formerly occupied by Wm. S. Vose—which he has filled with a little of everything, from a German flute down to a penny trumpet. The internal arrangements are very fine, and from the exterior the display is calculated to take the eye—especially that in the South window, with its pyramids of delicious preserves temptingly set out.

NEW KIND OF POTATOES.—The editor of the Oregon Spectator lately received some potato vines, grown on the farm of Samuel Miller, Esq., adjacent to Linn City, which bore potatoes both at the roots and upon the tops—regular grown potatoes above as well as under the ground.

There is a potato raised in the Sandwich Islands, which produces a bulb (potato) at the root, and at the upper extremity of the stalk it bears a fruit highly esteemed by the natives.

Mr. Stewart's subject was "Animal Magnetism," and although he enlarged upon his theme with his accustomed earnestness, still he did not betray any ulterior in his views, and presented many theories and suggestions that were calculated to assist the earnest seeker into the mysteries of the science, and throw light upon a subject, in regard to which many are now sceptical.

Mr. S. announced that the next lecture on the "Steam Engine" would be given on Tuesday evening at Masonic Hall, and that Mechanics' and all professionally interested in Mechanics' arts, would on that occasion be admitted free.

We presume the Hall will be filled to its utmost capacity.

Is a curious work on "Husbandry," published by C. Vardo, in 1785, we find a "table" with a regular succession of crops in rotation, and the expense and profit attending 150 acres farm, English measure; so that a farmer may at one view, see what his farm ought to be stocked with, what he ought to make money of, and what expense he is at, and profits he gains, from one year to six." We conclude so much, as will show how he laid out a farm, its expenses, produce and profit. First we have twenty acres in wheat, the same in oats, turnips, barley, clover grass, clover hay, grass, and ten acres in meadow. The process is repeated morning and evening until the patient pronounces himself cured.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coddington Manufacturing Company, it was decided to get the Mill in order for running, though no time was dedicated for commencing operations.

The annual meeting of Engine Company No. 7, was held on Tuesday the 20th ult. Peter Lee was appointed Captain; Peter Patterson, Lieut.; John Hathaway, 1st Assistant; Wm. Cranston, 2d; John Henry Burdick, Clerk.

The annual meeting of the firm of Geo. Martin & Son, was held on the 14th inst. Geo. Martin was elected Captain; Thomas Record, Lieut.; T. Denison Spooner, Clerk.

Borneo elephants were tamed, the Caffres employed even in their wars; having first given an artificial form to their horns, so that one was bent straight forward and the other stood perfectly erect.

On Wednesday night, a fire in New York, destroyed three little children, who were forgotten by the inmates in their flight from the burning building.

We see by late English papers, that American Reaping Machines are coming into general use in all the agricultural districts.

As previously announced, GEO. H. CALVERT, Esq., has been elected by the Mechanics' Association on Thursday evening. His subject was "Patriotism." Tracing this to—or rather, we should say—starting from its origin, his lecture was interspersed with pictures of Luther, his character and prominent acts. The state of Europe at that epoch, the corruption of the church, the need of emancipation from the trammels of priesthood, and of soul-freedom in a broad scene, were each in turn his topics. He contrasted the liberty of worship in our own country with that of European powers, and these latter with one another. He contended for spirit-worship, for a reliance on our own sense of Christ's love, and the promptings of the heart, rather than on the dogmas held up to man; he would not have man to come between God and man, nor would he have the Almighty presented to his creatures as a vengeful God, inspiring terror rather than love.

To say that the lecture was eloquent, would express but faintly our impression of it as a work of art. It was the production of one rich in low and poetic imaginings; of one whose style is cultivated to a degree rarely attained, and whose language is as pure and musical as it is deep and earnest. His audience was bound as by a spell, and when he closed the page there was a spontaneous burst of applause.

But while we award the Lecturer the highest mark of praise for his eloquence on Thursday evening—looking only to it as an exquisite production—we must claim that freedom, which he so ably maintained, did disserve from his apparent views. We do so with the full conviction that the learned Speaker does not and cannot expect his hearers to embrace all he advanced; and these, on the other hand, cannot, we trust, admit that his discourse was the outpouring of an earnest, hearty thinker.

The next lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening, by REV. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, subject—"The true and false idea of a Gentleman."

The following comparison between the Royal Flying Artillery and Sherman's Battery, we take from an article in the Boston Courier, prepared by a number of gentlemen lately returned from Canada:

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The estimated revenue of the French empire, for the year 1812, was 1,030,000,000 francs. The sum actually expended on the principal great works and architectural structures of the Emperor, from 1800 to 1812, is taken from the report of M. Montalivet. To the lovers and advocates of the fine arts and public improvements it will be found interesting:

Ex of total cost. Sum expended Roads over the Mountains, 9,000,000 f. 6,100,000 f. over Monte Carlo, 16,000,000 13,600,000 over the Corsican, 15,000,000 6,500,000 Mt. Genevra, 5,400,000 2,800,000 Paris to Amsterdam, 6,400,000 4,800,000 Paris to Madrid, 8,000,000 4,200,000 Paris to Hamburg, 9,800,000 6,000,000 Lyons to Chambery, 4,000,000 1,000,000 Harbor of Cherbourg, of Antwerp, Flushing, 131,000,000 54,352,000 Haarlem, Dure, 11,000,000 1,000,000 Canal du Garonne, Paris, 28,000,000 19,400,000 St. Quintin, 11,000,000 1,000,000 Seine and Arthe, 15,000,000 6,000,000 Napoleon, 17,000,000 10,000,000 Burgundy, 24,000,000 6,800,000 Nantes to Brest, 28,000,000 1,000,000 Draining of Rochefort, of Laverent, 4,000,000 2,500,000 Quays of Paris, 15,000,000 11,000,000 Canal de la Madelaine, 8,000,000 2,000,000 Palace of the Madelaine, 6,000,000 2,000,000 House, 6,000,000 2,000,000 Palace of the Leg. Body, 3,000,000 2,000,000 Palace of the Archives, 20,000,000 1,000,000 Column in Place Vendome, 1,500,000 1,500,000 Arch of Etoile, 9,000,000 4,500,000 Jardin des Plantes, 3,000,000 800,000 Sluashed Houses, 13,500,000 6,700,000 Markets, 8,000,000 4,000,000 Halle aux Vins, 12,000,000 4,000,000 Grandje, 12,000,000 2,500,000 Bridge of Austerlitz, of Jeam, 6,200,000 4,800,000 of the Arts, 900,000 900,000 Pandemon at Geneva, 2,500,000 2,000,000 Louvre, 14,000,000 11,100,000 Muse Napoleon, 35,000,000 10,000,000 Arch of the Carrousel, Palace of King of Rome, 30,000,000 25,000,000 552,000,000 237,052,000

The actual expenditure for the internal improvement of France, during an exciting strife (a period of thirteen years) which shook Europe to its centre, was not less than 237,052,000 francs, or \$7,410,400.

Quill.

REV. MR. STEWART delivered the 6th Lecture of his course on Tuesday evening last, before an intelligent audience, which even the extreme cold did not prevent from assembling in very respectable numbers. It is gratifying to perceive how well our citizens appreciate the numerous opportunities they possess the present winter of receiving intellectual entertainment. The crowds that are present at the lectures before the Mechanics' Society, and on other similar occasions, speak volumes in favor of the increasing taste in this community for the kindred topics of "Science, Literature and Art."

Mr. Stewart's subject was "Animal Magnetism," and although he enlarged upon his theme with his accustomed earnestness, still he did not betray any ulterior in his views, and presented many theories and suggestions that were calculated to assist the earnest seeker into the mysteries of the science, and throw light upon a subject, in regard to which many are now sceptical.

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OUR BOOK TABLE.
Hans' Magazin für die gesamte Naturkunde. The Journey and opening number of the third volume of this masterly work is before us. It is replete with facts, statistical tables and general mercantile news of the utmost importance to the Merchant. The leading article is one of especial interest to the New Englander; as it treats on the Cod Fishery, a branch of industry which this Town is now beginning to take an active part. In the article before us we have a condensed history of the fishery, and of the treaties establishing it, and the price of the fish, &c. The author—Friedrich von Frese—was born in 1780, and died in 1830. He was a member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Copenhagen, and of the Royal Society of Sciences of Berlin.

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The principal business of Key West is derived from the salvages, commissions, and other purases of wrecks. This is a business peculiar to the reefs, and demands a particular elucidation. It is not, as we have seen, a species of relentless piracy. It is a legitimate business, conducted under established and equitable rules, and for the mutual benefit of the wrecker, the wrecked, and the underwriter. The persons engaged in it are men of character, standing and wealth; men of generous sentiments, and kindly feelings, who risk much and work hard for what they get, and who throw into their calling as much of responsibility as of reward. The underwriters, however, are of a different class, and the skill required to manage the crew before reaching the port, the vessel, the cargo, and the crew, is of great value.

In this town, 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. S. Langley, 2d, to Miss SARAH P. LAWTON, both of this town.

In this town, 14th inst., by the same, Mr. GOODRAT MOFFAT to Miss LUCILLE LEWIS, both of this town.

In Bristol, 5th inst., Mr. HIRAM C. LUCE to Miss SARAH P. LAWTON, both of this town.

On board steamer State of Maine, on the 21st ult., Mr. W. H. HAZARD, of Bristol, to Miss SARAH H. ROBINSON, of South Kingstown.

In Providence, 6th inst., EARL C. POTTER to Elizabeth W. ANDREWES; thd, Mr. W. M. A. WILBUR to Miss SARAH S. THOMPSON; 12th, Mr. W. M. A. WILBUR to Miss MARCELLA PETTINGILL, of Providence.

In Fall River, 6th inst., Mr. GEORGE S. BOWEN, of Warren, to Miss BETSEY B. FRANKLIN, of Swansea.

Books for Sale and Circulation
AT JAMES HAMMOND'S.

3600 Moby Dick, or the Whale; by Herman Melville.

3000 Rural Homes, or sketches of houses suited to American country life, with original plans, designs, &c.

3000 Florence the Parish Organ, and a sketch of the village in the last century, by Eliza Buckminster Lee, author of "Naomi."

3611 Life in varied phases, illustrated in a series



10 AIR COOKING RANGE.

This RANGE, manufactured and offered to the public at wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, is counted the most popular ever brought into this or any other market, possessing as it does, qualities hitherto unobtained or compactness, convenience, economy and neatness. The *Jenny Lind* is justly celebrated as the range; it is calculated for fireplaces of every size, and with the smallest quantity of Coal that will ignite, one may cook a dinner either for one, or for a regiment, so admirably are the parts of its invention adjusted to their several uses. Adults have been found in each and all the ranges in use, the *Jenny Lind* excepted; and so well known are the merits embraced in this unique design, that it will in all probability, shortly be the only saleable article in the market. With those who have tested its worth, it stands A 1, nor those who have for years suffered the inconvenience and annoyance of having their Bread baked in a crisp oven, or with an equal portion of dough on the other, (as it often occurs of the "improved" Range and Stove before sold) will do well to call at No. 117 Thames street and order one of the beautiful ranges manufactured by the subscriber, who pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who buy him with their Commission.

WILLIAM H. BLISS.

Jan. 1, 1852.—*H.* NEWPORT, R. I.

MOST BEAUTIFUL STOVES!

The SUBSCRIBER having replenished his stock of Stoves, is prepared to furnish all who are in want of such fixtures with new and beautiful Parlor and Office stove of all sizes. His store is supplied with all the desirable styles of open, air tight, and cylinder stoves, great, little and small, from the highly ornamental MCGREGOR to the ORIENTAL PARLOR COOK STOVE. Besides these, he has particular attention to the Old Bay State. Since, the unequalled *Stove*, acknowledged to be the best stove ever made, the *Victor Coal Stove*, which throws out any quantity of heat and burns little fuel—the *Master*, like its name, a beauty of the first water, the unpretending but most useful Kitchen Companion, the *Perfect Union*, the *Republic* and the *Empire*—all are good, economical and cheap—dog cheap for cash. Every article sold at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction or the tin refunded.

WM. H. BLISS.

Jan. 1, 1852.—*H.* NEWPORT, R. I.

PREMIUM STOVES.

The SUBSCRIBER having taken the store, No. 75, Thames Street, formerly occupied by P. Slocum as a Barber's shop, would inform his friends and the public that he intends keeping an assortment of Stoves, which he will sell at a fair price and warrant to give satisfaction or the money returned.

He would call particular attention to his ROGER WILLIAMS stoves (the first introduced into Newport) which took the first premium at the Fair in Providence, this season, and the What's Chosen Premium on the BATT STOVE. His stoves carrying on the business of a tinplate and sheet iron works, and will pay particular attention to mending and jobbing. A share of patronage solicited.

Nov. 1.—*3m.* RICHARD F. WILLIAMS.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders

LINED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Stove Depot, Thames street, by WM. H. BLISS.

Jan. 1.

COAL! COAL!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by C. DEVENS, Jr. Oct. 5, 1850.—*t.*

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

PARENTS. If you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the linaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well set the art of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Room, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their minatures taken in his superior style of art.

CHILDREN. If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memento of your Daguerreotype Minature, if taken by a good artist will afford you sweet consolation.

To ALL. How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little darling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be the love and loss?

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing than while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from

J. A. WILLIAMS,

Daguerreotype Artist.

Oct. 26, 1850.

EDENTURE.

The SUBSCRIBERS would call the attention of the public, to their complete assortment of Furniture, such as Mahogany Sofas, Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Spring and Stuffed-seat Dining Chairs, Card Tables, Cottage Bedsteads of Mahogany and Black Walnut, Quartette Tables, Bureaus of Mahogany or Black Walnut; also, the Newport Square Chair, Camp Extension Chair, together with an extensive assortment of common and low priced furniture, such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Wash-stands, Chairs, Towel-holders, &c., which they offer at the lowest prices. Please call and examine our Stock and Prices.

COFFINS of Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and Pine, constantly on hand and furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. We have procured a coffin preserver, an article which has long been needed in this community, by which a coffin may be kept without any change for any length of time and yet be exposed to view. It is invaluable to those owing friends and wishing to keep them for the arrival of their friends from abroad. The preserver will be taken to any house in Newport or vicinity by applying to

LANGLEY & BENNETT.

Nov. 8.—*10 Franklin st.*

CLOTHING.

THE Great British Quarterly, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54, Gold Street, New York.

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals viz.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative).

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Conservative).

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Electrics* and Magazines, made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is in their literary character which gives them their chief value and in that respect they far exceed all other journals of their class.

Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer, and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons," and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those published from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews \$3.00

For any two of the four Reviews 8.00

For any three of the Reviews 7.00

For all four of the Reviews 8.00

For Blackwood's Magazine 3.00

For Bulwer & three Reviews 9.00

For Blackwood & the four Reviews 10.00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals has, by the law, been reduced, on the average, about forty per cent!

The following are the present rates, viz.

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